

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/081,752	02/21/2002	Mario Vismara	163-381	9402
7590 05/10/2004		EXAMINER		
James V. Costigan, Esq. HEDMAN & COSTIGAN, P.C. Suite 2003 1185 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036-2646			COLETTA, LORI L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3612	
			DATE MAILED: 05/10/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	CAP				
	10/081,752	VISMARA ET AL.	(1)				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Lori L. Coletta	3612					
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	th the correspondence addres	SS				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a r - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory peri - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stat Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the ma earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a r reply within the statutory minimum of thir od will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON tute, cause the application to become AE	eply be timely filed by (30) days will be considered timely. ITHS from the mailing date of this commu BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	inication.				
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26	6 March 2004.						
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ T							
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the ments is							
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims							
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,3 and 5-10</u> is/are pending in the	application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withd	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,3 and 5-10</u> is/are rejected.	Claim(s) <u>1,3 and 5-10</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	d/or election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam	iner.						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on 21 March 2002 and	<u>18 July 2003</u> is/are: a) <u></u> ac	cepted or b)⊠ objected to by	the				
Examiner.		·					
Applicant may not request that any objection to t	he drawing(s) be held in abeyar	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr	rection is required if the drawing	(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1	.121(d).				
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the	Examiner. Note the attached	d Office Action or form PTO-	152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			•				
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for forei a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:	ign priority under 35 U.S.C. {	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).					
 Certified copies of the priority docume 	ents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority docume							
3. Copies of the certified copies of the p	•	received in this National Sta	gė				
application from the International Bur							
* See the attached detailed Office action for a I	list of the certified copies not	received.					
Attachment(s)							
1) X Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)					
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/Paper No(s)/Mail Date	<u></u>	s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application (PTO-15: 	2)				
							

Art Unit: 3612

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the **shaped front cross member** (17A) (claim 8) must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1, 3 and 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Glance 6,435,579 in view of Carpenter et al. 5,139,297.

Regarding claim 1, Glance '579 discloses a protective structure for vehicles, comprising a substantially linear front cross member (10) having two lateral ends comprising a unitary fillable internal chamber, wherein said front cross member is connected to lateral side members, and having at least one underlying laterally-placed first absorber element (13) positioned near each lateral end of said front cross member, said laterally-placed first absorber element being connected externally after the cross member on the bumper side of the vehicle, and having an

Art Unit: 3612

additionally absorber system (13) interposed between said laterally-placed first absorber element (13) in Figures 1 and 2.

However, Glance '579 does not show wherein inside said cross member, at least one second absorber is present, which increases the force which will cause the collapse of the cross member and the energy absorbed by said cross member and, simultaneously, limits the overall dimensions of the entire structure, wherein said underlying laterally-placed first absorber element and said second absorber element are made of materials which deform under pressure of about 5-30 N/mm² which corresponds to a crushing of 50%.

Carpenter et al. '297 teaches an absorber element (10) inside the cross member (16) and the absorber element made of materials which deform under pressure of about 5-30 N/mm² which corresponds to a crushing of 50% (column 3, lines 56-58).

Regarding claim 1, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the cross member of the protective structure of Glance '579 with an absorber element inside, as taught by Carpenter et al. '297, in order to absorb a significant amount of energy at low speed impact and returning to its original non-impacted condition.

Regarding claim 3, Glance '579, as modified, discloses the protective structure for vehicles, wherein said cross member has a substantially straight geometrical structure which is fitted with curved bumper conforming in shape to said underlying laterally-placed first absorber element and said additional absorber system wherein said absorber elements and said additional absorber system are interposed between said bumper and said cross member.

Art Unit: 3612

Regarding claim 5, Glance '579, as modified, discloses the protective structure for vehicles, wherein said first absorber element and said second absorber element comprise absorbing materials selected from the group consisting of extruded thermoplastic honeycomb, honeycomb made of aluminum, polyurethane foam, foamed polypropylene, rigid polyurethane, semi-rigid polyurethane and extruded polyurethane.

Regarding claim 6, Glance '579, as modified, discloses the protective structure for vehicles, wherein said cross member is made of metal or a plastic flat. The method of forming the device is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, this limitation has not been given patentable weight. (MPEP section 2113).

Regarding claim 7, Glance '579, as modified, discloses the protective structure for vehicles, wherein said cross member is flat and is made of a metal or a plastic flat. The method of forming the device is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, this limitation has not been given patentable weight. (MPEP section 2113).

4. Claims 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans 2002/0149214 in view of Norlin 3,997,207.

Regarding claim 8, Evans discloses a protective structure for vehicles, comprising a shaped front cross member (21) made of metal or plastic having two lateral ends comprising a unitary fillable internal chamber, wherein said front cross member is connected to lateral side-members (20a), and having at least one underlying laterally placed first absorber element (22) positioned near the laterally end of said front cross member, said laterally placed first absorber connected externally after the cross member on the bumper side of the vehicle, and an additional absorber system interposed between said laterally-placed absorber elements, said laterally-placed

Art Unit: 3612

first absorber element is made of materials which deforms under pressures of about 5-30 N/mm² which corresponds to about crushing of 50% in Figure 1.

However, Evans '214 does not show wherein inside said cross member, at least one second absorber element is present, which increases the force which will cause the collapse of the cross member and the energy absorber by said cross member, and simultaneously, limits the overall dimensions of the entire structure, wherein said second absorber element is made of materials which deforms under pressures of about 5-30 N/mm² which corresponds to about crushing of 50%.

Norlin '207 teaches a number of cellular sections (12) inside a longitudinal beam (13) in Figure 3.

Regarding claim 8, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the cross member of the protective system of Evans '214 with a absorber element inside, as taught by Norlin '207, in order to provide shock absorption.

Regarding claims 9 and 10, Evans '214, as modified, discloses the protective structure for vehicles. The method of forming the device is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, this limitation has not been given patentable weight. (MPEP section 2113).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3 and 5-10 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Art Unit: 3612

Page 6

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lori L. Coletta whose telephone number is (703) 306-4614. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 6:30am-3:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Dayoan can be reached on (703) 308-3102. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Lori L. Coletta Examiner Art Unit 3612

Lori L. Coletta May 3, 2004

L. Coletta